1	2	3	4
10	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project	State	39.50
11	Karnataka Watershed Development Project	State	100.40
12	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	State	98.90
13	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Jalswarajya) Project	State	151.60
14	Technical Assistance for Economic Reforms Project	Central	45.00
	Asian Development Bank		
15	Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment Project	State	145.00

* Amount in case of multi-State and Central sector projects is the commitment for the entire project including all beneficiary States.

Measures to curtail subsidies

2244. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that subsidies on goods and services have proliferated to Rs. 1,15,000 crores a year which roughly comes to Rs. 1,000 for every persons in India;

(b) whether any study has been made to find out whether such subsidies percolate to the poorest sections of the population, or the beneficiaries are comparatively financially better-off sections; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the containment and gradual reduction of these subsidies in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM): (a) and (b) A report, "Central Government Subsidies in India" prepared with the assistance of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) was presented to Parliament on December 23, 2004. The report gives

details of total subsidies on goods and services, treating all unrecovered costs in the provision of non-public goods by Government as subsidies. Total subsidies were estimated at Rs. 1,04,913 crore for 2002-03 and Rs. 1,15,824 crore in 2003-04. However, subsidies explicitly mentioned in the budget documents were Rs. 43,533 crore in 2002-03 and Rs. 44,256 crore in 2003-04. Periodic assessment of impact of various schemes on the beneficiaries, including the poor, are carried out by Government organisations like the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, expert bodies and research institutes.

(c) The report on subsidies contains some important findings of the impact assessment studies. Government propose to evolve a policy for targeting subsidies based on discussions and consultations with various stakeholders, after a careful assessment of the likely impact of alternative proposals.

Performance of Kisan Credit Card scheme

2245. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the performance so far of the Kisan Credit Card schemes and the extent of its acceptance by farmers;

(b) what is the credit limit and the rate of interest under the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme is available throughout the country and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to extend it to all parts of the country and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme has emerged as a widely accepted mechanism for delivery of hassle-free crop loan to farmers. The scheme introduced in August, 1998 as an innovative credit delivery mechanism, has been progressing satisfactorily. About 4.80 crore KCCs have been issued till 31st January, 2005. The scope of the scheme has been recently enlarged to cover the term loans for agriculture and allied activities including a reasonable component to meet consumption needs besides the existing facility of providing crop loan limit.